

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 78.

HALE BROS. & CO.



TO-DAY

—WE PLACE ON SALE—

Over 3,000 Remnants.
A collection embracing every department of our House. We have placed on these lots such prices as must wipe them from our counters ere 10 o'clock TO-NIGHT. Everything is in readiness for this to be the most eventful Remnant Day ever inaugurated by our firm. The Remnants must go, and the first to come will reap the greatest advantages.

Our Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HALE BROS. & CO.

No. 420, 481, 501, 505 K street, and 1020 Ninth street, Sacramento.

Munyadi Jânos

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Professor ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

The most certain and comfortable cathartic, in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.

Ordinary Dose, a Wine-glassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

MILLINERY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY
AND MILLINERY GOODS, AT
MRS. KATZENSTEIN, 605 J street,
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

Clearance Sale!
BEST BARGAINS IN HATS AND HATS,
AT MRS. BOND'S,
No. 533 J street, Sacramento.
Goods at half and below cost. np-5pm.

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

RUGGARD, GREGORY, C. BARRETT, FRANK GREGORY,
GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,
(successors of GREGORY & CO.),
No. 127 J street, Sacramento.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND
Fruit, Fresh stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables,
Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter,
Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. On
display in the front room. m-

LYON & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Butter, Eggs,
PRODUCE GENERALLY,
Nos. 117 to 123 J street, Sacramento.

H. G. MAY & CO.,
Dealers in Fruit, Produce, Pork, Fish.

FULTON MARKET, Nos. 428 AND 430 K street, cor. of Firth, Sacramento.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
IN FRUITS & GENERAL PRODUCE.

Proprietors CAPITAL NURSERIES, SACRAMENTO, Cal. Seed and Tree Catalogues sent free on application. Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento.

NOTICE.

HUGH CASEY, OF THE LATE FIRM OF
L. CHADWICK & CASEY, desires to call the attention
of the public to his large stock of old wine
and brandies in "bottled" and "fused," in
quantities to suit the trade. These are
dealt in public for post favors, he again
desires their continued patronage. All orders
should be addressed to HUGH CASEY, No. 60 J street,
Sacramento. Price—Single Soda Works,
m-p-147.

PAINTS AND OILS.

J. L. CHADWICK, IMPORTER AND DEALER
in Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass,
Mixed Paints, Artists' Colors, Painters' Materials,
Wall Paper, etc., No. 24 K street, Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,636.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

SITE OF THE NEW INSANE ASYLUM SELECTED.

Cave in a Mine—Salvationists in Stockton—A Plucky Girl—British Columbia Roads.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Chinese Catholics—Jury Secured—The Mitchell-Cleary Fight—A Draw—Woman Found Dead on the Grave of Her Child.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A large number of Chinese Catholics called in a body upon Bishop Almeny this evening, to tell him of several addresses made to the Archbishop and Father Antonucci.

A jury in the episcopal case was secured this afternoon.

The fight between Mitchell and Cleary resulted in a draw, after four rounds.

Mary Ann O'Brien, aged 35, disappeared two years ago. This afternoon, and was found living on the grave of her child in the Catholic cemetery.

Site of the New Insane Asylum Finally Selected.

SAN JOSE, May 23.—The Kelly property, near Lick's mill, about six miles from the city, was selected this morning by the Board of Commissioners for the new Lick Observatory, the site for a new insane asylum. The vote stood 40 to 26 in favor of Dr. Knight being in favor of Santa Cruz. The price paid is \$50,000 for 280 acres. The site is on the line of the narrow-gauge railroad.

[DETAILS OF THE WORK.]

SAN JOSE, May 23.—Following in the wake of today's trial by the respective members of the Insane Asylum Commission—First ballot—For Santa Cruz, Brown and Knight; Los Angeles, Del Valle; Valley Spring, Calaveras county; Langford; Agnew's Station, Santa Clara county; Wilkins, Del Valle, Langford and Wilkins; Santa Cruz, Knight. Dr. Wilkins was authorized to write the report to the State Board of Examiners. Dr. Knight reserving the privilege of making a minority report in favor of Santa Cruz.

The Salvation Army in Stockton—Opium Bans Raided.

BUCKLEY, May 23.—A complaint was filed in the Police Court to-day against Alfred Harris and G. W. Phelps, officers of the Salvation Army in this city, for disturbing the peace by beating drums in the streets, etc. The complainant is Dr. W. A. Stockton, a prominent physician.

Recently the police have been making strenuous efforts to expose dens and to drive a Chinaman arrested for selling opium who was arraigned in the Police Court, and his bail fixed at \$50.

Cave in a Hydraulic Mine.

OMORI, May 23.—The high bank of the Spring Valley Company's mine at Cherokee caved last night at 10 o'clock, burying the miners, smashing the rock, pipes and stopping the pumps that ran in the entrance to the long tunnel. The bank is 400 feet high, and this is the third time it has caved at night when the miners were out of the mine. Had the cave come during the day, every man in the mine would have been buried under the earth.

A Plucky Girl Punishes Her Teacher.

ATRUCKEE, May 23.—In April, M. V. Hymon's son was beaten by his teacher, Dr. Knight, in the schoolroom.

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SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
BRIEF SPACE OF TIME.

Fresno and Vicinity—The Colonies—
Extensive Vineyards and Orchards—Beautiful Homes, Etc.

[Correspondence of the Fresno-Union.]
Little more than a decade has passed since a single small cabin stood on the site of the now prosperous and growing town of Fresno in the southern portion of the great San Joaquin plain. The occupant of this cabin was the proprietor of a well-head from which he disposed of at the rate of "one horse, one bit," while travelers were charged nothing for the water they drank themselves. It was situated in the midst of a vast, dry, level prairie, with nothing to vary the dreary monotony but the line of timber on Kings river, miles away to the south, and the distant mountains—Sierra Nevadas and Coast Range. Not a human habitation was visible in any direction. Coyotes, horned toads, lizards and burrowing owls were the only nests and nestlings roamed over the plain where there was neither fence nor cultivated field to turn them from their way. But in seasons of drought, not unknown in that region, the cattle whose bones were not left to whiten on the sands were driven across the valley or beyond, and the great parched, worthless land became the most expressive representation of desolation and loneliness.

THE ADVENT OF RAILROADS.

But after a time the railroad, the great vehicle of modern progress, came southward through the plain and placed it in direct communication with the world. People followed the construction train, and the colonists who came with it marked the location of future farms, and their ploughshares destroyed the homes of the lizard and the owl, and fields of grain waved above them. Stations were established at intervals along the road, and these were the first signs of life. There was nothing but early growth in those days, and would ever be more than a village, for the barren sand plains were thought incapable of ever supporting a town. The light rainfall, the long, dry summers, and occasional years of drought, proved discouraging to farmers, the only ones who, seeing the signs of the San Joaquin and Kings rivers, who were enabled to irrigate their fields and thereby grow large crops every year, Iambane irrigating canals—several of them larger than the famous Erie Canal were dug, tapping the rivers and leading them into the valley, and water was conveyed many miles out on the plain, and Fresno's success as an agricultural region was assured.

In the vicinity of Fresno large tracts of land were divided into small holdings, and the purchase of these enabled principals in the growing of fruit and vines; lots of ten or twenty acres, each planted with fruit trees or vines, were made to yield larger profits than a whole section of land under the old regime. The station of Fresno kept pace with the surrounding country in its advancement, and to-day is the second largest town in the State of San Joaquin valley, excepting Stockton, although it is not the oldest. The business blocks are substantially built, many of the buildings are handsome, the streets are rapidly extending outward from the center of the town, and the gold is good because on a sound and permanent basis, main reliance was being on the rich and extensive agricultural section of which it is the doorway, and the products of which, in its present imperfectly developed state, are already large. The city's present population of 3,500 will ere long be double that number, not many that give as the early probable limit.

THE COUNCILS.

The improvements made in the several colonies about the town are astonishing, and to those who knew the valley before the days of irrigation and railroad communication, it must seem almost incredible that so much an improvement has been given to it in so short a space of time. Three-bordered avenue extend for miles, lined on either side by well-tilled vineyards and orchards, and fields of alfalfa. In the latter, where used for pasture, the fine grades of stock can be seen. Many fine homes, all well-constructed and all are surrounded by bright lawns, flowerbeds or ornamental shrubbery, the tenderest plants growing in the open air through all seasons. The fronts of many of the houses during the long summer, appear to the passer-by to be only a tangled mass of leaf and blossom, and yet, a property here, these colonies, are far removed from all due to the use of water for irrigation; to the selection of the best varieties of fruit and grades of stock, and to a thorough cultivation of the soil. Where the remuneration for labor and attention are satisfactory, the improvements are increased, and we are able to accomplish wonders. "What can be done with a little farm well tilled," has been demonstrated here. The growing of fruit and its preparation for market must become the leading industry, and next to that, the raising of cattle, which can be done in many parts of the State or nation with less expense and greater profit.

GRAIN, VINEYARDS AND ORCHARDS.

The growing of grain in Fresno and adjoining counties is still the chief branch of agriculture followed, but the large fields are gradually being divided into smaller ones for fruit growing. But there are also vineyards and orchards in Fresno conducted on a steady scale. Of the former, there are several, embracing from 100 to 500 acres. Fresno raisins and wines, already have a wide reputation, about 1,000,000 gallons of the latter having been manufactured last year. The total acreage of vine land is in the neighborhood of 10,000 acres. In all parts of the county the same variety of fruit growing is noticeable. Along the line of the Southern Pacific Rail road many of these growing fruit centers are to be seen. Small vineyards in which are grown the best varieties of grapes for raisins, are not less numerous than small orchards, and the culture of fruit, while proprie tary for some, is indeed handsomely done. Few wine grapes are grown by the small vineyardist, although some of the large ones contain hundreds of acres of raisin grapes. There are no rural homes more beautiful than those of the large vineyardists, situated mostly on vineyards surrounded by miles of popular trees and divided by avenues, also tree lined, that lead to the residence half concealed by masses of shrubbery—all on the sand plains as the valley was called a few years ago. A cluster of green was to be seen from the departing of one spring season to the return of another.

In the foothills of the Sierras, which extend along the east side of the valley, the warm belt, suitable for the growing of subtropical and tropical fruits, the mean temperature is greater in the hills bordering on the southern end of the valley than farther north. In the counties of Fresno, Tulare and Kern, oranges, lemons and lime, golden sun, color and flavor are great success, and the oranges are the first stone fruits from this region are the first to reach the San Francisco market at the opening of the fruit season. The fruits grown on the plain are among the first in the State to ripen, and in the thermal belt they are fully two weeks earlier.

A GENERAL VIEW.

Higher in the mountains, where the climate is cooler, very late fruits do better than in the warm valley. This whole section is naturally adapted for fruit culture, and the industry is receiving much more attention than formerly in Tulare and Kern counties, where "small farming" is not practiced to so great an extent as at present in the State, although the climatic and physical advantages are similar to those of the last-named county. There are several large wheat and stock farms in Tulare and Kern, and in the other mountainous sections many excellent orchards, the fruit from which is shipped—mainly for table use—to southern California and the Territories, where it is preferred to that grown nearer. Kern has the largest stock ranches of the three counties, the most extensive being

those of Haagin and Gehr, where thousands of improved strains of cattle sheep and horses are kept. They have also two thousand brood mares for the raising of fine draught and road horses, and mules. Several thousand acres of land are mainly occupied for pasture and for hay. Irrigation is as essential for the raising of fine stock in large numbers successfully as for orchards and vineyards and farms. The natural grasses of the plain in an average year would support one head of stock to every five to eight, depending on the quality of the soil, with which such stock feed for two heads of stock to the acre, and on small places, where the fields and stock receive proper attention, one will keep three or four head of mixed stock, a different kind and ages. The transformation of the great wild and waste land, well-cultivated and productive fields has been accomplished almost solely by the artificial application of water to the soil. It has made the rose blossom in the desert; but dry up the canals and ditches, and the roses will wither and their stalks decay, and the future of the great valley will become the past.

THE MINERS' STATEMENT.

Appeal to the Miners' Association to the Governor.
We have already published the application of the Board of Supervisors of Yuba county, to the Governor, asking that a sufficient force of the militia of the State be employed to enforce the working of the courts, enjoining the working of hydraulic mines. To this W. A. Shadmore, Secretary of the Miners' Association, and signing as for the Association, has addressed the Governor a reply, in which, after quoting the resolution of the said Board of Supervisors,

Acting for and behalf of a large number of miners in the State, whose very existence is at stake in the legal struggle which has continued for nearly ten years between a limited number of persons in and around Marysville, and the miners, the Association of the State on the other, this Association deems it its duty to say to your Excellency:

"First.—That the broad statements made by the Supervisors of Yuba county in the foregoing appeal are untrue, as the miners, as a class, are the most law-abiding people in the State.

"Second.—That the action of the so-called Board of Supervisors of Yuba county is, in fact, an attempt to deprive the miners of their right to work in the hydraulic mines.

"Third.—That the action of our Association of Yuba county is not actuated by ordinary motives in their appeal to you, for it would be to offend the San Joaquin and Kings rivers, who were enabled to irrigate their fields and thereby grow large crops every year, Iambane irrigating canals—several of them larger than the famous Erie Canal were dug, tapping the rivers and leading them into the valley, and water was conveyed many miles out on the plain, and Fresno's success as an agricultural region was assured.

"Fourth.—That there is no necessity for calling out the militia of our State, which would involve the expense of a large army, and which would ever be more than a village, for the barren sand plains were thought incapable of ever supporting a town.

"Fifth.—That the action of the so-called Board of Supervisors of Yuba county is, in fact, an attempt to deprive the miners of their right to work in the hydraulic mines.

"Sixth.—That the gross attack upon the Chief Justice of our State illustrates the methods of the Association of Yuba county, and that the three supervisors are not sufficiently explicit as to what disposition they would have the army make of the miners, if they should be compelled to use their arms against them.

"Seventh.—That some of the hydraulic miners believe that they have just as much right as the miners and the miners, naturally feel in regard to their industry, and that the miners and their adherents will withdraw their vicious opposition to the construction by the Association of Yuba county of a dam across the Tuolumne river, and that the miners will be compelled to give up their rights to the use of water for irrigation, and without ability to produce them, as the miners have always done since they first came here, the firm supporters of law and order.

"Eighth.—That your Excellency could be induced to make it, would involve the employment of a very large army, say the miners, and the expense of such an army would be far greater than the cost of the miners' Association, which has been incurred in the defense of their rights.

"Ninth.—That your Excellency could be induced to make it, would involve the employment of a very large army, say the miners, and the expense of such an army would be far greater than the cost of the miners' Association, which has been incurred in the defense of their rights.

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TRUE HEROES ARE UNKNOWN.

All worthies are not men in song.
That live their lives and do their deeds
When wounded nature writes and bleeds
And bears her load; but there are others,
From tender duties humbly born,
The true heroes are unknown.

The heart that toils where none may know,
And, uncomplaining, conquers care,
Toil, and the world's woes, or to spare
His comrade from the battle's roar,
Is more the hero than who shields
His country on the bleeding fields.

He claims no praise for his love,
Nor for the honours for his worth,
But saves the drowning, and shares
With blossoms found in vales above;
And in their suns the warm and bright
Are more than heroes in their birth.

Where lives are dark with dismal groans
Great men are often ashamed by face,
And on all slaves more truly great
Than Priests on their purple thrones;
But such a traitor to his shame
Whom monarchs flatter into fame.

Deeds pure and noble, gladly done,
Unselfish work for sickly souls,
Who sorrow in black sleeves rolls
And gives her tears to those she loves—
These, in their truth, make more the man,
Than royal aim or princely plan.

But some time man shall rule by thought,
And then shall gain his just return;
Till all the eyes of men see that
What heroes sit in regal graves,
But never in the tombs of slaves.

—Freeman E. Miller, in Indiana State Journal.

THE LITTLE WHITACRES.

"Now, you are sure you can find the way?" said Mrs. Whitacre, inquiringly, to the two midgets who stood bleak and hatted ready to go out.

"Course, mamma. Why, we've lived here a month. I could go anywhere in this town," replied Fanny, the self-confident, adding: "I've seen the school lots of times. It's a big house mark'd 'School' with steps up to it."

The description was not definite, but the child seemed so sure that her mother was satisfied there could be no mistake, and sent the two off with a kiss, and an injunction to be good girls.

When they had gone she turned to the old man lying on the bed with the words: "The spirit of the place has already inhibited the spirit of the place. Henry! They are just aching to do a dare."

The husband smiled fitfully, saying only: "I hope they'll come to me harm; I wish you could have taken them, Nell!"

"They're going with us now, and I couldn't think of leaving them when you're suffering so. They looked quite respectable didn't they? I'm sure they were well dressed as the majority of the children who go past here to the public schools. You know I made these little cloaks out of your overalls, and their shoes are still good, but their dresses are certainly very shabby. Ah, well! better times must be in store for us."

Henry was about to say, "They couldn't well be worse," but he had not the heart to put such an extenuation on such a sunbeam.

As Nellie and so little girls, with a sunbeam in the meantime, were walking bravely out of their own poor but respectable neighborhood into one bordering on the fashionable residence part of the city. Tall houses, with brightly polished railings, and green seats, and brilliant glass windows lined the street. Some of them carriages were standing, and from the doors of these partly well-dressed gentlemen came, buttoning their gloves and giving last directions to some invisible agent within the door before they entered their carriages to be driven down town to business.

At last the spirit of doubt began to vex the mind of little Katy, and she looked up at her sister with inquiring eyes, asking:

"Isn't you forgot it, Fanny? You mustn't get us lost, mamma said."

No, indeed; it's only a little bit farther. Do you see that white sign? Well, that's it."

And there it was to be sure, "Miss Barnard's Private School," but the last word was all Fanny knew. The two eagerly mounted the steps, Katie clinging tightly to Fannie's skirt, and the little girl, neatly-looking girl appeared and ushered them into a small room, furnished with chairs, pictures, a clock and a writing-desk. As soon as the door opened Fanny had begun her little speech:

"We're sending our little girls, and we want to go to school here."

But the girl only smiled and said, "Wait a minute."

"This don't look a bit like a school, does it?" said Fanny, and Katie replied:

"Don't I? I never was in a school-house."

"Oh, so you weren't—what was I thinking of!" exclaimed Fanny. "Well, it didn't—not at all. I don't see any black-boards, nor any desks nor books; I don't see any scholars, but us, not any teacher."

Just then a tall, well-built woman of thirty, with a smiling, vivacious, and cheerful air entered—Miss Barnard herself. She was a rather tall, well-built woman of 35, or thereabout, with keen eyes and a firm mouth. She looked at the children curiously, but with a smile.

"Do you know where we are?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am. With Mrs. Whitacre's little girls, and we want to come to school here. Mamma would have come with us, but papa's sick, and there wouldn't be anybody to stay with him."

"Do you know what kind of a school this is?" asked Fanny, not quite sure.

All sorts of surmises presented themselves to Fanny at this. Could they have gotten into a boy's school by mistake? Was it a boarding-school where the scholars were all grown? Either of these suppositions was most unlikely, for the first time that she asked timidly: "What kind is it?"

"It's a kindergarten," was the answer, and as Fanny said "Oh!" in a tone intended to sound relieved, Katie said "Oh!" too, and then they both looked as puzzled as before. Miss Barnard took out a book, the window moment, Katie clung to it, and thought.

"I know it's a school, and I wanted to go to school," said the younger girl, and she looked at the children curiously, but with a smile.

"When Pauline had looked upon this as a very sensible way of taking it, and had expected her mother to be pleased, she had looked at the window moment, and seemed to be thinking. Then she said: 'Come and see the school, children, then you will understand about it better than if I should tell you.'

They followed her with tiptoeing steps down a long hall, which was filled with light, and in a large room, also carpeted and papered. The walls were hung with pictures, hanging-baskets full of vines and canaries contained canaries were in the windows; little wicker chairs were scattered about the room, and a long, low desk ran across the room. On one of the shelves stood a piano and in front of it sat a young lady ready to play.

But, best of all, the room was filled with little girls from 3 years of age to 9, all standing in rows, their bright faces turned toward the piano. Such curls, such dainty sprouts, such plump, round, rosy cheeks, such plaid dresses and shining shoes, and such white little hands sparkling with rings. The children thought they had entered fairland, and were sure of it a moment later, when the music struck up and the rows of tiny voices, in many-colored splints, and the little Whitacres, laughing with delight, joined in.

Miss Barnard, however, had something to say, and looking down, she saw that the younger child had laid her hand on her sister's shoulder. Taking Katie by the hand, she led the way out of the room.

"What is the matter, my dear?" she asked kindly, stooping down to wipe away the tears, and Fanny, with the quick insight of a child into another's feelings, answered:

"I think she's crying for gladness, 'cause it's pretty and she wants to do it, I think this school is the best I ever saw."

This sage and well-delivered opinion of Miss Barnard surprised Fanny, who was not the pair of worldly-wise children she had suspected, and her design was completely frustrated by their simplicity. They had evidently no suspicion that the school was not open to them as were the public schools, and she shrank from enlightening them.

"Do you think it would take us long to learn to march and make baskets?" asked Fanny, while Katie wiped her eyes, and listened with interest to the reply.

"No; it will not take you more than a day or two; and with that answer Miss Barnard felt that she had committed herself, and could not go back." "Come to-

morrow, a little earlier," she said, "and I will help you to start right."

She opened the door for them and followed them with her eyes as they went cautiously down the steps. At the foot they turned as with one accord, looked back, smiled, and called out, "Good-by!"

"Babes in the wood, if ever there were any!" exclaimed Miss Barnard as she closed the door.

Strangely enough, it was only the evening before that Miss Barnard had said to herself, as she figured up her receipts for the day, that she had made a profit.

I Making one hundred dollars a month, clear, and nobody to take care of but myself and Eddie, yet I give my mite in the contribution box is all I give for charitable purposes. If I only had time to look up more people that need help, I should certainly do more.

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A bit of rhyme was Miss Barnard's exclusively business relations with the world are apt to have that effect on one.

When, therefore two scarcely more than babes presented themselves at her door, demanding all the time, "Can we have free gratis? Miss Barnard's mind reverted to her thoughts of the evening before, and said, "I have a good heart, but I am not easy to do a thing so manifestly unbusiness-like."

After the general delight that followed the opening of the boxes came a general curiosity as to who could have sent them. While they were still discussing this question, as the children stood arrayed from the entrance of the school, a ring at the door which Whitacre never heard before. It was the postman, with the first letter which had come to them since their removal to the city.

"From Jack!" cried Mrs. Whitacre, "and all she could do was to take them in and kiss them. The contents, with their unpolished presentation, and care drew from her eyes the tears which neither hardship nor her husband's dependency had forced to flow, and she laid her head down upon the boxes and had a good cry. There are times when a sympathetic word, or look, or sign, is the best thing in the world.

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"From Jack!" cried Mrs. Whitacre, "and it has been a whole month finding a place to live, because we have not the time we moved and he hadn't received a letter giving our new address. It is posted Los Angeles." Scarcely had she glanced at the first few lines that it was accustomed to him to come, since his removal to the city.

"Take, what?" said Eddie, whirling around. "I hope, Pauline, you haven't been stealing at your time of life, but I can infer nothing else."

"No; I've taken those two children into the school," said Eddie, "but I am not surprised. They looked quite respectable, didn't they? I'm sure they were well dressed as the majority of the children who go past here to the public schools. You know I made these little cloaks out of your overalls, and their shoes are still good, but their dresses are certainly very shabby. Ah, well! better times must be in store for us."

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 12½% for \$100 of 12½% for 10½%; 12½% for \$100; 10½% for \$100; silver bars, 10½%.

Silver in London, 49½¢; consols, 93d; 5 per cent. in United States bonds, extended, 100; 45, £20%; 45¢, 11½%.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 85¢, 85½¢.

The market in San Francisco yesterday morning opened with weaker prices, but a stronger feeling prevailed at noon, and the market closed in stronger shape, the demand being chiefly for middle stocks. For Hail & Norcross \$7.50 was bid; Savage sold at \$10; Chollar, \$2.25; Best & Belcher, \$2.50; Gould & Curry, \$2.50; Consolidated California, \$2.25; Ophir, \$1.75, and Crown Point, \$1.60.

A disastrous fire occurred in the Spring Valley Company's mine at Cherokee, Butte County, Thursday night, but no lives were lost.

The illness of ex-secretary Frelinghuysen was due to a cold, which he took in mistake for influenza, and which he had for months.

Stephen Jackson (colored) was hanged in Marion, Ark., yesterday, for the murder of Hasty Robinson, also colored.

Asa Ellis has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California.

The British Afghan Frontier Commission have marched toward the Kowun Pass, near Herat.

Russia is extending and strengthening the fortifications at Sebastopol.

Victor Hugo died at half past 1 o'clock yesterday in Paris.

The Abolitionists have surrounded the Italian garrison on all sides of the Massasoit.

Several members of the British Cabinet were absent from the House of Commons yesterday.

Redeker, the Indian chief, who, with Red, caused the trouble in Manitoba, has sent a flag of truce, asking on what terms he can surrender.

The site of the new insane asylum has been selected—about six miles from San Jose, on the narrow-gauge railroad.

John Williams was killed at South Wellington, B.C., Thursday, by a premature blast.

George Turner had his foot badly crushed at Fresno yesterday by car wheels.

Patrick Brick has been held to answer without bail at Willows, Colusa county, for the murder of Andrew J. Jones, on the Glenn ranch.

A Mohammedan uprising has occurred in the Upper Congo country.

Blaine is in better health now than for years past.

During the past seven days 229 business failures occurred in the United States.

For being elected from a train, S. Roseveiw recovered a verdict for \$38,750 damages, at Erie, Pa., from the Lake Shore Railroad Company.

Mrs. Cleveland, the President's sister, returned to the White House from New York yesterday. On six-mile Canyon, near Virginia, Nevada, yesterday, a miners' boarding house and five or six cabins were destroyed by fire.

Robert Brooks was crushed to death by a falling tree near Caprose, Or., Thursday.

The British have evacuated Otais and returned to Suckin.

The English House of Commons adjourned yesterday until June 10th.

THE ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

The California Museum Association, now quartered in the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery in this city, propose to enter at once upon the important work of establishing its repository of natural curiosities. Since the founding of such a museum is a direct contribution to public intelligence and the education of the people upon the resources of the State, its mineralogical and geological history, its productive capacity, its resources and natural history, the variety and extent and classes of its botany, ornithology, etc., it is believed that all the people will feel an interest in communicating with the Association, and aiding it in gathering exhibits and compiling information. It has not money to pay for museum exhibits. It must, for a long time, rely upon the broad liberality and public spirit of the people in making up its collections, and there is the very best reason for believing that it will not be disappointed in this respect.

The meeting of the Association, to be held on the 3d of June, promises to be one of universal importance, and the interest that may then be manifested will furnish an index to the probable worth of the Society to the community. In our local columns will be found this morning an outline of an elaborate plan of active work for the membership, which, it would seem, the Association should heartily accept and unanimously adopt. It provides for such a division of labor as will engage the attention of every member, and yet not involve special sacrifices on the part of any. The plan would appear to be feasible, to project very pleasant and certainly highly compensatory labor in the fields of intelligence. If entered into with any sort of spirit it will certainly result in the collection for this people of a varied and profoundly interesting exhibit of the minerals, cereals, soils, birds, woods, shells, fungi, insects, plants, etc., of the coast. The plan, in short, appears to be to raise up five corps out of the membership, which will be constantly on the alert for contributions, will open up correspondence in many directions, formulate and present matter for Association consideration and arrange for the gathering and dissemination of useful knowledge, and for drawing the attention of this people from time to time to topics of intellectual, art, scientific, agricultural and mechanical interest. In all this, Sacramento and the State will be the gainer, and this whole community will benefit. Faithfully adhered to, we cannot doubt but that it will result in the supreme ambitions of the Association, the upbuilding of a Museum of natural history and curiosity, and the establishment of chairs of art and science for the instruction of the children of the people and the culture of the public taste. Thus it is not too much to anticipate that if the people do as well as they have lately proven themselves capable of doing in a union of unselfish effort, that the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery and the Museum Association will become a center of learning and an institution of broad beneficence and unlimited local pride, and will shower the benefits upon the rising generation which the generous lady who gave the gallery to the city contemplated.

TEMPERANCE OR NOT.

A gentleman of this city, who is the administrator in charge of the Glen estate, has issued an order that no liquors shall be dispensed upon the lands of the estate. Directly upon the heels of this announce-

ment certain of the press have taken pains to say that this order is not the result of any temperance sentiment upon the part of the administrator, but is a mere business precaution, since it is a fact that liquor among a large body of farm hands incapacitates them for work; leads to idleness and crime; renders the men often unfit to begin a new week with vigor; endangers the trusts committed to them, and generally causes loss and delay to the business of the farm. As if to emphasize the utter absurdity of this careful denial of the entertainment of temperance sentiment on the part of Mr. Rideout—assuming the press to properly represent him—came the very next day the detailed account of a most brutal murder committed in one of the villages upon the lands of the estate, and the sole and moving cause of which was whisky. A man maimed and brutalized by liquor shot down one with whom he had a trivial quarrel, beat the dead body, shot it again and again, and ran a-muck about the place with his weapon, against the Rossi conspirators who have been indifferent regarding them, and, as a result, there will some day burst upon these men such a storm of popular wrath as even they, with all their hardihood, cannot face. In that day there will be laid down new definitions of American freedom, which will sharply draw the line between liberty and license.

VICTOR HUGO.

Victor Hugo is dead. At this writing we cannot enter into such consideration of the life, work and character of this great light as it is our intention to do. In his death one of the most famous men of letters is severed from earth. A man is lost to the world who exercised upon its people a mighty influence. His was a hot and hairy spirit, but one full of courage, of lofty ideals and unselish aims. In the world of letters his name will live as long as men write and read and think.

It was a blunder on the part of some of the speakers at the unveiling of Poe's bust in Central Park, New York, recently, to attempt to say anything apologetic for the misuse of intoxicating liquors, could not have made a more effective temperance campaign, or so quickly and deeply have reached the hearts of men upon this subject. Whether he intended it or not; whether or not he authorized the disclaimers of temperance sentiment, the gentleman has preached a temperance sermon more powerful than any that has been uttered from the pulpit or the stump. Now we believe that Mr. Rideout meant precisely what his act testifies to; publicly bear testimony to the fact that business common sense arrays itself against intemperance; that what is a good rule for the scores of men under his employment on Glenn ranch is a good rule for any man upon any other ranch or in any other business. When he made the order, he knew he was testifying to the benefits of abstinenace, and intended to so bear witness. He did not intend probably that it should be understood that he had engaged in a special crusade against rum, but he did intend to say "Temperance is not an idea, but a fact; intemperance is not sentiment, but giving truth." Certainly that is what his order reads, and the man having the moral courage to make that order, has the strength to stand up to it. Such men do not attempt to ride two horses going in opposite directions. There is another business in this State that bears precisely the same testimony of business common sense as that given by the administrator of the Glen estate—the Towle Brothers, who prohibit the introduction of liquors into any of their lumber camps, or upon the line of their private railroad. We know that seven out of ten of the large farmers and orchardists are perfectly agreed with Rideout and the Towles, that the use of liquor by their employees is a menace to their property—but then six out of seven of these same farmers and orchardists have not the courage to make orders similar to those cited.

THE SHORT TRIAL OUTRAGE.

There has been no trial of modern times in which the local press has been so unanimous in condemnation of a verdict as that of Short for the deadly assault upon Phelan, in New York City. That the finding, "not guilty," was a travesty upon justice goes without saying. But one paper in all the great city of New York defends it.

The Times denounces the acquittal "a scandalous failure of justice;" the World "a shameful miscarriage of justice, which will bring fresh discredit to our city;" the Tribune "a disgrace and a direct encouragement to such affairs;" the Commercial Advertiser "a verdict which has allowed a ruffian to go scot-free, as shameless a verdict as has ever disgraced the criminal annals of this city;" the Mail and Express "a verdict which encourages dynamite plotters to further vengeance on all whom they see fit to injure; and the "luck" of one in half a million who is permitted to draw a prize. Here's company for you.

The Boston Globe, referring to the position taken by Rev. Heber Newton regarding funeral observances and cremation, well says of the clergyman's bravery: "Such courage is commendable. He may make enemies at first, but in the long run the world respects a man who will tell his honest thoughts and continue to tell them in spite of opposition. Manhood and bravery are always elements of success."

Is discussing the question of suffrage reform Chicago Current rightly pronounces state property questions in their form, and under

Health and industry—not property and trade—should sit at the basis of the citizen's rights." Very true, but why not add intelligence to the list of qualifications? Honesty, industry and intelligence—these are motors that will move the nation most rapidly to the logical possibility of its future.

The New York Tribune declares in favor of high license. It fortifies itself by an invincible array of statistics of trial of the system. The best thought of the country is to do more seriously than ever considering this important subject.

It is now demonstrated that the chief cause of the plague at Plymouth, Pa., is the impurity of the drinking water. No community can afford to lose sight of this example.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

The argument in favor of separate municipal elections is unanswerable if the object is to secure good administration, and that an object of vital importance.—New York Times.

Does not the reader by the pretensions of men who claim to have the right to give advice to the State, on the whole thing is absolute fraudulence?

A city cannot too carefully guard its water supply. The pollution of the stream from which the supply is taken inevitably causes illness among the consumers, and may cause a deadly epidemic.

This has been shown again and again. Proof may be seen in the mortality rates of cities on the Ohio river and in the epidemic now prevailing in Plymouth, Penn.—New York Times.

Is the person of Zach. Montgomery, the public school system has one of its most bitter and tragic endings. He has inveigled against himself and the nation believed him. The incident is one of the most curious of modern days, and evidences the existence of an amount of superstition and credulity that is astounding. The result does not prove that there is no special providence, but it establishes that a reliance solely on Providence will not insure the accomplishment of the best results.—Chicago Tribune.

W. H. Ward, in his book, "How to Win Friends and Influence People," says: "Many are too well born in this Southern land of ours. Surely then we all ought to hope that it may be avenged in Europe.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

It is a wise law in this world that men may boast and communities brag, but nothing goes for more or less than it is worth.—Memphis Avalanche.

ENLIGHTENED spiritualism has no tendency to folly, but there are many undisciplined minds that enter the spiritual ranks and bring them with folly with them.—Relgio-Philosophical Journal (Spiritualist).

Rinaldo R. Livingstone, San Francisco.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Romer King of Norway," "The Bilder End," "Flavia," and "A Dream of Realms Beyond Us" are dramatic poems in a volume by Adair Welcker, Sacramento, from the press of Lewis & Johnston, Sacramento. It is improbable that any dramatic agency would be able to compete with these upon the stage. Indeed, it is evident they were not prepared with that in view. There are crudities in the text, extravagant situations, and a sophomoric and uncultivated mannerism in the poems which age, greater experience and broader views of life would correct. Captain Cushing could arm itself with numerous objections to these productions; but beneath a mass of commonplace and not a little of the absurd we discover the evidences of native ability and power. There are in this blank verse testimonies of personal ability and genius, and the poem is a manual for schools and colleges as well as for private use. It is a valuable contribution to educational science, and is an exhaustive treatment of one of the most difficult of subjects. The work should claim the attention of every teacher and advanced scholar.

"How Should I Pronounce?" by Wm. Henry P. Plyke (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco), is a manual for schools and colleges as well as for private use. It is a valuable contribution to educational science, and is an exhaustive treatment of one of the most difficult of subjects. The work should claim the attention of every teacher and advanced scholar.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" (Cassell & Co., New York and London) for June is a bright and spirited number, finely illustrated and richly, and its text-matter is varied and choice. "The Ballad of the Bishop of Calcutta," "What the Schleimann Found at Tiryns," and "Chitchat on Dress" are papers of an entertaining character and full of valuable information.

"Leslie's Sunday Magazine" for June concludes volume XVII., and is an interesting number of this popular monthly magazine. The editor-in-chief, Mr. Leslie, is a man of great ability and literary taste, and his style is clear and forcible. The magazine is well edited, and contains a variety of articles and illustrations suitable for young readers.

"The Musical Herald" (Boston) contains, in the May number, a sacred piece, "Near the Cross," arranged by Emerson, from Stabat Mater, for a male quartet, with piano accompaniment. The "Herald" is a good paper, and is well worth the price of 15¢.

"The Chicago Current" (weekly) is one of the most valued of our exchanges. The papers by Professor Swing, the new associate editor-in-chief, are attracting much deserved attention. The "Current" occupies a field of criticism and choice literature, and is well worth the price of 15¢.

"The Masterkey Publishing Company (Boston) has just issued among its general series of works for short and practical method of learning the various languages, part one, that for acquiring the Italian language. It will consist of fifteen parts, the entire set costing \$5.

There has just been issued from Putnam's Sons a new edition of the History and Manual of Land Grant Education in the Northwest Territory," being No. 3 of volume I of papers of the American Historical Association. Price, \$1.

"Macmillan's Magazine" for May (Macmillan & Co., New York and London) is a number of especial value. The papers address themselves to the highest culture and the best thought of the day.

The "Elector" (Glendale, Ky.) starts upon its third volume with the May number. It has already established itself as a fine literary journal, and is constantly reaching a higher plane.

The "Ladies' Florid Cabinet" for May is at hand, bringing its usual amount of interesting reading concerning the household, flowers, etc. (22 Vesey street, New York.)

An Important Mining Suit.

The Superior Court of El Dorado county, Placerville, George E. Williams, plaintiff, has been occupied for the past thirty-eight days in the trial of the case of Margaret Adams, administratrix of the estate of Horace Adams, deceased, against O. D. Lambard, for the possession of the Mount Pleasant mine, and for the proceeds thereof of \$100,000. The suit was commenced in 1873, and only brought to trial a month and a half ago.

The action is one of equitable jurisdiction, but during the progress of the trial the Court called in a jury to pass upon some special issue which Courts of equity usually do not decide, and the jury did so.

This jury, after hearing the testimony upon the issues submitted, found in favor of fixing the value of the mine at \$22,000 and the products since 1873 at \$100,000.

The mine originally belonged to Goss & Lambard, who sold it to North Fork Mining and Manufacturing Co. in 1860, and after its close and opening of it. Up to 1873 only \$100,000 had been extracted from the mine.

It was then abandoned for a while until a discovery on the surface disclosed what was to be valuable veins. Litigation was then commenced between the parties, and other parties.

In 1873 O. D. Lambard obtained a patent, thus settling the title. The cost of litigation was something like \$15,000. Prior to this, Horace Adams claimed an interest under an agreement with Goss & Lambard, and it upon the death of Goss, the estate retained his interest, and sought to recover the mine from O. D. Lambard, the plaintiff, who still holds the interest.

Adams' defense is that he still holds the interest under the Mount Pleasant mine, and that he still holds the interest in the mine.

Williams' defense is that he still holds the interest in the mine, and that he still holds the interest in the mine.

The trial began on the 3d of June, and will last until the 10th.

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